## For Research Use Only

## Phospho-MEK1 (Thr292) Monoclonal antibody

Catalog Number:67873-1-lg

2 Publications

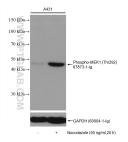


Basic Information	Catalog Number: 67873-1-lg	GenBank Accession Number: BC 139729	Purification Method: Protein G purification	
	Size: 100ul, Concentration: 1000 ug/ml by Nanodrop; Source: Mouse Isotype: IgG1	GenelD (NCBI):	CloneNo.:	
		5604	2D7A8	
		ENSEMBL Gene ID: ENSG00000169032	Recommended Dilutions: WB 1:2000-1:10000	
		UNIPROT ID: Q02750		
		Full Name: mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 1		
		Calculated MW: 43 kDa		
		Observed MW: 40-50 kDa		
Applications	Tested Applications:	ELISA, FC (Intra) WB : NIH/3T3 cells, A431 cells, Calyculin A treated   d Applications: HeLa cells, Nocodazole treated A431 cells, Calyculin   treated NIH/3T3 cells, Calyculin A treated HSC-T6 cells   cies Specificity: cells		
	WB, ELISA, FC (Intra)			
	WB			
	Species Specificity:			
	Human, mouse, rat			
	Cited Species: rat, mouse			
	MAP2K1 encodes MAPK1, also known as MEK1. MEK1 variants can enhance MEK1 expression and ERK1 phosphorylation that together lead to continuous activation of MEK/ERK signaling pathway. MEK1 bind directly to ERK2 through a region in the N terminus of MEK. In addition, a proline-rich (PR) regulatory sequence in MEK is also involved in MEK-ERK association and signal propagation. The coupling between MEK1 and ERK2 is enhanced through phosphorylation on S298 in the MEK1 PR region, whereas phosphorylation on MEK1 T292 releases the complex. MEK1 T292 is a substrate of ERK2, but the site is also phosphorylated at a basal level when ERK2 is inhibited, suggesting several regulators of this site . Although the S298 site in MEK1 has been conserved, it lacks the T292 phosphorylation site, and it is not a substrate of PAK1. (PMID: 31972311, PMID: 17928366, PMID: 22177953)			
Background Information	phosphorylation that together lead to ERK2 through a region in the N termin involved in MEK-ERK association and phosphorylation on S298 in the MEK1 MEK1 T292 is a substrate of ERK2, but suggesting several regulators of this	o continuous activation of MEK/El nus of MEK. In addition, a proline- signal propagation. The coupling . PR region, whereas phosphoryla the site is also phosphorylated a site . Although the S298 site in M	RK signaling pathway. MEK1 bind directly to rich (PR) regulatory sequence in MEK is also g between MEK1 and ERK2 is enhanced throug tion on MEK1 T292 releases the complex. It a basal level when ERK2 is inhibited, EK2 has been conserved, it lacks the T292	
Background Information	phosphorylation that together lead to ERK2 through a region in the N termin involved in MEK-ERK association and phosphorylation on S298 in the MEK1 MEK1 T292 is a substrate of ERK2, but suggesting several regulators of this phosphorylation site, and it is not a s	o continuous activation of MEK/El nus of MEK. In addition, a proline- signal propagation. The coupling . PR region, whereas phosphoryla the site is also phosphorylated a site . Although the S298 site in M	RK signaling pathway. MEK1 bind directly to rich (PR) regulatory sequence in MEK is also g between MEK1 and ERK2 is enhanced throug tion on MEK1 T292 releases the complex. It a basal level when ERK2 is inhibited, EK2 has been conserved, it lacks the T292	
	phosphorylation that together lead to ERK2 through a region in the N termin involved in MEK-ERK association and phosphorylation on S298 in the MEK1 MEK1 T292 is a substrate of ERK2, but suggesting several regulators of this phosphorylation site, and it is not a s Author Pubr	o continuous activation of MEK/El hus of MEK. In addition, a proline- signal propagation. The coupling PR region, whereas phosphoryla the site is also phosphorylated a site . Although the S298 site in M ubstrate of PAK1. (PMID: 3197231	RK signaling pathway. MEK1 bind directly to rich (PR) regulatory sequence in MEK is also g between MEK1 and ERK2 is enhanced throug tion on MEK1 T292 releases the complex. It a basal level when ERK2 is inhibited, EK2 has been conserved, it lacks the T292 1, PMID: 17928366, PMID: 22177953) Application	
	phosphorylation that together lead to ERK2 through a region in the N termin involved in MEK-ERK association and phosphorylation on S298 in the MEK1 MEK1 T292 is a substrate of ERK2, but suggesting several regulators of this phosphorylation site, and it is not a s Author Pube Li-Ying Han 3827	o continuous activation of MEK/El hus of MEK. In addition, a proline- signal propagation. The coupling PR region, whereas phosphoryla the site is also phosphorylated a site . Although the S298 site in M ubstrate of PAK1. (PMID: 3197231	RK signaling pathway. MEK1 bind directly to rich (PR) regulatory sequence in MEK is also g between MEK1 and ERK2 is enhanced throug tion on MEK1 T292 releases the complex. It a basal level when ERK2 is inhibited, EK2 has been conserved, it lacks the T292 1, PMID: 17928366, PMID: 22177953) Application	

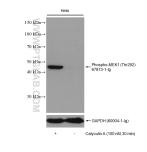
For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:T: 1 (888) 4PTGLAB (1-888-478-4522) (toll freeE: proteintech@ptglab.comin USA), or 1(312) 455-8498 (outside USA)W: ptglab.com

This product is exclusively available under Proteintech Group brand and is not available to purchase from any other manufacturer.

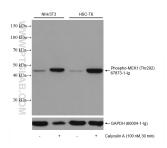
## Selected Validation Data



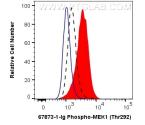
Non-treated A431 and Nocodazole treated A431 cells were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 67873-1-Ig (Phospho-MEK1 (Thr292) antibody) at dilution of 1:5000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The membrane was stripped and re-blotted with GAPDH antibody as loading control.



Non-treated HeLa and Calyculin A treated HeLa cells were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 67873-1-Ig (Phospho-MEK1 (Thr292) antibody) at dilution of 1:5000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The membrane was stripped and re-blotted with GAPDH antibody as loading control.



Non-treated cells and Calyculin A treated cells were subjected to SDS PACE followed by western blot with 67873-1-1g (Phospho-MEK1 (Thr292) antibody) at dilution of 1:5000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The membrane was stripped and re-blotted with GAPDH antibody as loading control.



1X10^6 Calyculin A treated HeLa cells were intracellularly stained with 0.13 ug Anti-Human Phospho-MEK1 (Thr292) (67873-1-1g, Clone:2D7A8) labeled with FlexAble Coralite® Plus 555 Antibody Labeling Kit for Mouse 1gG1 (KFA022). Cells were fixed with 4% PFA and permeabilized with 90% MeOH.